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attitude of the socialists toward the unions, and many other questions are fully discussed.

In regard to the effects of the new law of 1889, the most important innovation of which is the introduction of limited liability, the author's judgment is on the whole favorable. The good influence manifests itself in the noticeable increase in the number of unions. In the three years from October 1, 1889, to October 1, 1892, not less than two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five unions have been formed. Only upon the rural labor unions does the new law seem to have had in part a bad effect. The difficulties of reorganization under the new law have caused the dissolution of a number of unions; its rigidly prescribed forms and the red-tape and expense connected with these have proved an obstacle to the formation of new unions.

KARL, DIEHL.

(Translated by ELLEN C. SEMPLE.)

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#### NOTES.

THE LAST WORK OF the late Mr. W. E. Hall \* must be of special value to English students of international relations, and to teachers everywhere. The author's standard "Treatise on International Law" warranted the anticipation that this monograph would be scholarly and authoritative, and the expectation is not disappointed. Mr. Hall has dwelt chiefly on the law and the theory, and has not devoted any considerable space to the discussion of examples illustrating his text; but in this method of treatment he was justified by the fact that history is being so rapidly made in the field covered by this book, that any chosen instances would soon get out of date. The chapters which will perhaps be of largest interest to persons on this side of the Atlantic are those on foreign powers and jurisdiction in their international and constitutional aspects, on the agents through whom power and jurisdiction are exercised, on the persons who are possessed of the status of British subjects, on protectorates, spheres of influence, and barbarous countries, and on jurisdiction on the high seas and in respect of acts done there.

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RECENT DISCOVERIES have greatly enriched our knowledge of the history of Greece. But the theories and discussions based on the new materials have only confused the reader, who is not a Hellenist. To obviate this confusion, Holm wrote, ten years ago, a "short" history of Greece, in which the ascertained facts were clearly distinguished

\* *A Treatise on the Foreign Powers and Jurisdiction of the British Crown.* By WILLIAM E. HALL. Pp. xv, 304. Price, \$2.60. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1894.

from the hypotheses. The first volume is now translated into English,\* and by corrections and additions, furnished by the author, has been brought up to date.

The tone is cautious and inspires confidence. After the deluge of writing on the Homeric question, it is refreshing to read the clear and concise account here given. Scholars will rejoice in the wealth of bibliographical and critical notes. In fact, at least one-fourth of the present volume consists of useful apparatus, largely bibliographical in content and carefully revised, as is shown by the mention of books published as late as 1893.

The translation is accurate but lacks life. In this, however, it resembles its German original. This lack of life and the almost excessive caution in statements detract somewhat from the pleasure of the reader. But the work is of great value and answers a real need.

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IN A RECENT WORK ON "*Antisemitismus und Strafrechtspflege*" † many examples are cited from the Prussian judicial decisions to show that the criminal law is not enforced in the same way against all political parties; that, for example, indictments, which are punished in social-democrats to the full extent of the law, in the anti-semitics are not regarded as culpable. The author does a service in the interests of justice in pointing out and putting together these facts. As to the cause of this *unequal* administration of the law, the author supposes it to be an erroneous understanding of the statutes. To the credit of the Prussian judges one may assent to this opinion of the author, and avoid the temptation to follow up the not remote thought as to whether the anti-semitic feeling has not perhaps penetrated a little into the ranks of the judges. At any rate, such *inequalities* in the application of the law are greatly to be regretted, and, as the author very truly points out, they undermine "confidence in an impartial administration of justice," whereby "the way is made easy for lawlessness and anarchy." In point of fact, it is possible to prove in Germany a connection between anti-semitism and anarchistic tendencies, for the former has in many cases profoundly shaken the authority of the state.

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AS A CONTRIBUTION to the Columbian Exhibition the Imperial German Government sent two volumes on the German universities.

\* *The History of Greece*. From its commencement to the close of the independence of the Greek Nation. By ADOLPH HOLM. In four volumes. Vol. I. Up to the end of the Sixth Century B. C. Pp. xvii, 432. Price, \$2.50. New York. Macmillan & Co., 1894.

† *Antisemitismus und Strafrechtspflege*. By MAX PARMOD. *Zweite Auflage*. Berlin: Cronbach, 1894.

For these Professor Paulsen, of Berlin, furnished a concise and able introduction. The latter has now been translated\* by Professor Perry, of Columbia, and is an important addition to English works dealing with the subject. The chapter on the historical development of the German universities is the longest (72 pp.) and most satisfactory. The other chapters treat of the general character; relations to the state, to the Church, and to the community; teachers and teaching; students and the pursuit of study; and the unity of the university.

Many of the problems confronting the German universities are stated, and some of these furnish matter for earnest thought to American students. The defence of the much-abused lecture-system will command attention. The value of the book is enhanced by an introduction on "The Relation of the German Universities to the Problems of Higher Education in the United States," written by Professor Nicholas Murray Butler. In the appendices the latest statistics and a carefully selected bibliography are given. The volume is adequately indexed.

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THE THIRD SESSION of the Summer Meeting organized by the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching will take place in the buildings of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, July 1-26. A very attractive series of lectures in the field of political science has been arranged, and a remarkable corps of eminent specialists secured to conduct the work. The lectures will occupy from three to five hours daily for four weeks, and after each lecture an opportunity will be given for general discussion. The following is the program of the Politics Department:

Professor Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, besides the inaugural address on "Democracy" will give a series upon The Constitutional Government of the United States. (1) "What is Constitutional Government?" (2) "Political Liberty." (3) "Written Constitutions; The Nature, Origin, and Significance of Our Own." (4) "The Organization and Powers of Congress." (5) "The Function of the Courts Under a Constitutional Government."

Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell, will lecture upon Politics in the Modern Democracy. (1) "The Essentials of Citizenship." (2) "The Principles of Representation." (3) "The Function of the Legislature." (4) "Direct Legislation" (Referendum and Initiative). (5) "The Guidance of Public Opinion."

Professor Macy, of Iowa College, upon Political Parties and Political Leadership. (1) "Party Organization, a Fact to be Reckoned with.

\* *The German Universities: Their Character and Historical Development.* By FRIEDRICH PAULSEN. Pp. xxxi, 254. Price, \$2.00. New York and London: Macmillan & Co., 1895.

The Relation of Parties to Mobs." (2) "Party Leadership Under the English Cabinet System and Under the American Federal System." (3) "The Effect of the Slavery Question and the Civil War upon Political Parties." (4) "Political Issues since the Civil War." (5) "The Relation of the School and the Church to Political Leadership."

Professor H. C. Adams, of the University of Michigan, upon Relation of the State to Industrial Society. (1) "Doctrine of Restricted Governmental Functions Regarded as an Historical Product." (2) "Analysis of the Theory of Restricted Governmental Functions." (3) "Classification of Industries from the Point of View of Governmental Functions." (4) "The Functions of Government in the Presence of Modern Monopolistic Tendency." (5) "The Function of Government in the Presence of Modern Labor Controversies."

Professor A. B. Hart, of Harvard, upon Special Topics. (1) "American Political Inventions." (2) "The New England Town Meeting." (3) "Puritan Politics."

Professor E. J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania, upon The American Citizen: His Privileges and Immunities. (1) "Who are Citizens." (2) "Civil Rights." (3) "Political Privileges." (4) "Civil and Political Obligations." (5) "Means of Enforcing the Rights and Obligations of Citizens."

Professor W. G. Sumner, of Yale, upon (1) "Militarism." (2) "Industrialism."

Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the *Review of Reviews*, upon Government of European Cities. (1) "Introductory." (2) "The English System of Municipal Government." (3) "The German System of Municipal Government." (4) "French and Italian Systems of Municipal Government." (5) "Lessons for America from the Experience of European Cities."

Dr. Albert A. Bird, Staff Lecturer of the Extension Society, upon The Municipal Government of Philadelphia. (1) "Elections and Election Laws." (2) "The Machinery of the City Government." (3) "The City and its Franchises." (4) "Public Works." (5) "Taxation and Finance."

Professor E. R. L. Gould, of the University of Chicago, upon Social Problems of Cities. (1) "Relation of Civil Reform to Social Progress." (2) "Housing of the Poor." (3) "Public Recreation."

Rev. W. B. Hale, of Middleboro, Mass., upon Social Ideas and Social Realities. (1) "The Family." (2) "The Mob." (3) "The Political Party." (4) "The Nation." (5) "The Church."

Rev. Edward E. Hale, Boston, upon Social Reform. (1) "The Abolition of Pauperism." (2) "The Relief of Poverty." (3) "The Battle of Intemperance." (4) "The Ideal City."